



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-01
January 05

The November 3 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.A.05. Worksites with non-English speaking workers shall have a person(s), fluent in the language(s) spoken and English, on site when work is being performed, to translate as needed.

This requirement affects most of our contracts. Many of our dredging contractors, especially the “Big 3” are affected by this requirement.

Paragraph 01.A.06. The Contractor shall erect and maintain a safety and health bulletin board in an area commonly accessed by workers. The bulletin board shall be maintained current, in clear view of on-site workers; and protected against the elements and unauthorized removal. It shall contain at least the following safety and health information:

- a. Map denoting the route to the nearest emergency care facility.
- b. Emergency phone numbers.
- c. Copy of the most up-to-date accident prevention plan (APP) shall be mounted on or adjacent to the bulletin board or state the location, which will be accessible on the site by all workers.
- d. Copy of current activity hazard analysis/analyses (AHA) shall be mounted on or adjacent to the bulletin board or state the location, which will be accessible on the site by all workers.
- e. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Form 300A shall be posted in accordance with OSHA requirements and mounted on or adjacent to the bulletin board or state the location, which will be accessible on the site by all workers.
- f. Copy of Safety and Occupation Health deficiency tracking log shall be mounted on or adjacent to the bulletin board or state the location where it will be accessible by all workers upon request. (See content in 01.A.12.d)
- g. Safety and Health promotional posters.
- h. Date of last lost workday injury.
- i. OSHA Safety and Health Poster.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-02
January 05

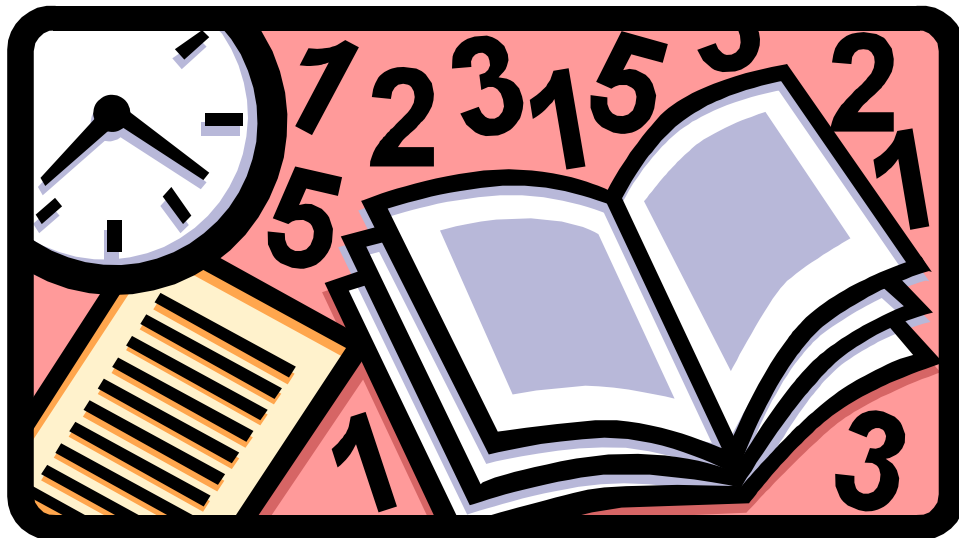
The November 3 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. The requirements noted below are applicable to **all** USACE Project Managers and Project Delivery Teams.

Paragraph 01.A.07. USACE Project Managers (PMs) shall ensure that a safety and occupational plan is developed, in accordance with the Safety and Occupational Health Reference Document contained in the USACE Business Manual, and incorporated into each Project Management Plan (PMP)/Program Management Plan (PrgMP).

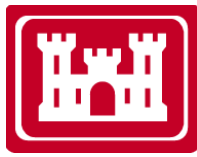
This includes PMs located in Planning, Operations, and any other organization.

Paragraph 01.A.08. USACE Project Delivery Teams (PDTs) will develop the safety and occupational health plan to be incorporated in the PMP and are responsible for assuring that safety and occupational health requirements are properly addressed and executed throughout the life cycle of each project.

Question for PMs and PDTs. Are we doing this?



Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-03
January 05

The November 3 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.A.10. A position hazard analysis (PHA) shall be prepared, **updated as necessary**, and documented **by the supervisor of** each USACE position as warranted by the hazards associated with the position's tasks. A generic PHA may be utilized for groups of employees performing repetitive office/administrative tasks where the primary hazards are ergonomics, lighting, light lifting and carrying, and indoor air quality.

The PHA is not a new requirement; however the form, ENG Form 6017 is new. Those with PHAs should update with the new form. Supervisors of TEAM members without a PHA should develop a PHA and forward it to the Safety Office as soon as possible.

NAME (Print, Last, First, MI)	POSITION HAZARD ANALYSIS (PHA) FOR USACE EMPLOYEES (EM 385-1-1)	PREPARED BY (Print Name, Last, First, MI)
JOB SERIES		ANALYZED BY (Supervisor/SOHO)
JOB TITLE		DATE (Mo) / (Day) / (Year)
JOB NUMBER (SF 52)		COMMAND NAME & ORGANIZATION CODE
PRIMARY DUTY LOCATION		
Clearances/Certificates Required (check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Driver's License <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid/CPR <input type="checkbox"/> Respirator <input type="checkbox"/> EM Ops PRT Training <input type="checkbox"/> HTRW <input type="checkbox"/> Confined Space Entry <input type="checkbox"/> Boat Operator <input type="checkbox"/> CDL <input type="checkbox"/> Crane Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Diver <input type="checkbox"/> Other (List) _____		
POSITION TASKS	SAFETY AND/OR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1.	1.	1.

*Note: Examples of potential hazards are as follows: Safety: trenching, electrical, slips, trips, fall hazards, etc.; Physical Agent: Exposure to heat/cold, noise, stress, vibration, radiation; Chemical: Exposure to solvents, cadmium, paints, welding fumes, pesticides, etc; Biological: Exposure to bloodborne pathogens, poison ivy, insects, fungi, etc.

ENG FORM 6017-R, May 2004

(Proponent: CESO)

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-04
January 05

The November 3 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

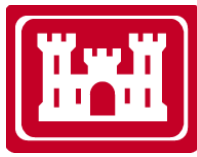
Paragraph 01.A.10. A position hazard analysis (PHA) shall be prepared, **updated as necessary**, and documented **by the supervisor of** each USACE position as warranted by the hazards associated with the position's tasks. A generic PHA may be utilized for groups of employees performing repetitive office/administrative tasks where the primary hazards are ergonomics, lighting, light lifting and carrying, and indoor air quality.

The PHA is not a new requirement; however the form, ENG Form 6017 is new. Those with PHAs should update with the new form. Supervisors of TEAM members without a PHA should develop a PHA and forward it to the Safety Office as soon as possible.

Paragraph 01.A.11. This paragraph requires the preparation of an Accident Prevention Plan (APP) by contractors prior to commencement of work. This is not a new requirement. However, the following is new:

APPs shall be developed and submitted in the formats provided in Appendix A in the order that they are provided in the manual. The Contractor shall address **each** of the elements/sub-elements in the outline contained in Appendix A in the order that they are provided in the manual. If by nature of the work an item is not applicable, the Contractor will so state and provide a justification for why that element/sub-element is not applicable.

Paragraph 01.A.11.a. This paragraph requires the APP to be signed in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A.1. Additionally, it states the Contractor is responsible for documenting the qualified person's credentials.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-05
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT**.

Paragraph 01.A.12.d. The Contractor shall establish a safety and occupational health deficiency tracking system that lists and monitors the status of safety and health deficiencies in chronological order. The list will be posted on the project safety bulletin board, will be updated daily, and will provide the following information:

- (1) Date deficiency identified.
- (2) Description of deficiency.
- (3) Name of person responsible for correcting deficiency.
- (4) Projected resolution date.
- (5) Date actually resolved.

Paragraph 01.A.12.e. The Contractor will immediately notify the GDA of any OSHA or other regulatory agency inspection and provide him/her an opportunity to accompany the Contractor on the inspection. (The inspection will not be delayed due to non-availability of the GDA.) The Contractor shall provide the GDA a copy of any citations or reports issued by the inspector and any corrective action responses to the citation(s) or report(s).

The above paragraphs are applicable to all construction contracts and service contracts where the Safety Manual applies.

GDA is Government Designated Authority. For contracts, the GDA is the Contracting Officer, Authorized Contracting Official, or Contracting Officer's Representative.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-06
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT**.

Paragraph 01.A.13.c. The names of the competent/qualified person(s) required for a particular activity (i.e., excavations, scaffolding, fall protection, other activities as specified by OSHA and this manual) will be identified and included in the AHA (Activity Hazard Analysis). Proof of their competency/qualification must be submitted to the GDA for acceptance prior to the start of that work activity.

Paragraph 01.A.13.d. The AHA will be reviewed and modified as necessary to address changing site conditions, operations. Or change of competent/qualified person(s).

Paragraph 01.A.13.d(1) If more than one competent/qualified person will be utilized on the AHA activity, a list of names shall be submitted as an attachment to the AHA. Those listed shall be competent/qualified for the type of work involved in the AHA and familiar with current site safety issues.

Paragraph 01.A.13.d(2) If a new competent/qualified person (not on the original list) is added, the list shall be updated (an administrative action not requiring an updated AHA). The new person shall acknowledge in writing that he/she has reviewed the AHA and is familiar with the current safety issues.

Paragraph 01.A.14.c. This paragraph states that the Government will use the AHA process to assess and manage the risk associated with the project.

Please note that an AHA shall be prepared and documented for each USACE (in-house) activity as warranted by the hazards associated with the activity. This includes ALL field operations. This is not a new requirement. (01.A.14)

For Contractor operations the following applies: Before beginning each work activity involving a type of work presenting hazards not experienced in previous project operations or where a new work crew or sub-contractor is to perform the work, the Contractor(s) performing that work activity shall prepare an AHA. This is not a new requirement either, just worded differently.

A competent person is defined as a person who can identify existing and predictable hazards in the working environment or working conditions that are dangerous to personnel and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

A qualified person: one who, by possession or a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-07
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.A.16. The COR or his/her designated representative may immediately stop work when an employee is deemed to be in imminent danger of serious injury or loss of life. **This is a new requirement in the manual, but has always been a requirement of a FAR clause.**

Paragraph 01.A.17. The Contractor shall employ a competent person at each project to function as the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO). The SSHO will manage the Contractor's APP. (This may be collateral duty responsibility unless specified differently in the contract.) The person(s), as a minimum, must have completed the 10-hour OSHA Construction safety class or an equivalent course applicable to the work to be performed and given by qualified instructors. Such training shall have been within the last three (3) years. An SSHO shall be on-duty at all times when work is being performed and shall be responsible for enforcing and implementing the Contractor's Safety and Health Program in accordance with the accepted APP.

Paragraph 01.A.18. The Prime Contractor is responsible for assuring subcontractor compliance with the safety and occupational health requirements contained in the manual.

Paragraph 01.B.01. A qualified person(s) shall conduct all training required by this manual. **(Applies to Government and Contractor employees.)**

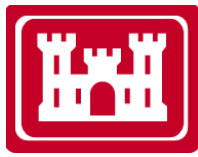
Paragraph 01.B.02. This paragraph requires employees to be provided with a safety and health indoctrination prior to the start of work, as well as continued training. It also requires employee indoctrination to be documented in writing by date, name, and content.

A competent person is defined as a person who can identify existing and predictable hazards in the working environment or working conditions that are dangerous to personnel and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

A qualified person: one who, by possession or a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-08
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.B.04. All visitors to USACE Government or Contractor controlled sites hosting hazardous conditions will be briefed by a qualified person of the hazards to be expected on the site and the safety and health controls required (i.e., hard hat, foot protection, etc). The person-in-charge of the site will assure that all visitors entering the site are properly protected and are wearing or provided with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Site personnel should maintain a stock of common PPE (i.e., hard hats, eye protection, ear plugs, reflective vests, etc) for use by visitors. The site manager will provide an escort for all visitors while on site. A visitor sign-in log will be maintained on site.

Paragraph 01.B.05.c. Contractors will inform the GDA of all scheduled meetings in advance and invite him/her to attend.

Paragraph 01.C.01. This is not a new requirement, but is worth mentioning. All persons shall be physically, medically, and emotionally qualified for performing the duties to which they are assigned. Some factors to be considered in making work assignment are strength, endurance, agility, coordination, and visual and hearing acuity. **These requirements are critical for employees that work in the field.**

Paragraph 01.C.02. A sentence was added to this paragraph requiring contractors to enforce the drug-free workplace requirements specified in Appendix A as a part of their APP.

Paragraph 01.C.04. Operator limits for marine activities are now covered under Section 19.

Paragraph 01.C.04.a. Operator limits for equipment operators has been extended for 10 hours to 12 hours.

Paragraph 01.C.04.b. A sentence was added requiring a minimum of 8 consecutive hours of sleep will be provided for rest in each 24-hour period for all motor vehicle operators.

A qualified person: one who, by possession or a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-09
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.D.02. This is not a new paragraph; however a phrase was added requiring accidents **that appear to have** any one of the consequences listed below to be immediately reported to the GDA. Those accidents include the following:

- a. An accident that may result in a fatality.
- b. An accident that may result in a permanent total disability.
- c. An accident that may result in a permanent partial disability.
- d. An accident that results in three or more persons admitted to a hospital, or
- e. An accident that results in property damage in an amount set by USACE current accident reporting regulations (\$150,000 for South Atlantic Division).

The accident scene shall not be disturbed until it has been released by the investigating official.

Paragraph 01.D.03. A new sentence was added which states the following: The Contractor is responsible for obtaining appropriate medical and emergency assistance and for notifying fire, law enforcement, and regulatory agencies. The Contractor must assist and cooperate fully with the GDA conducting the Government investigation(s) of the accident.

It is critical that contractors be made aware of when they are no longer under contract, and are not subject to investigation of accidents. This is especially true of dredging contractors.

Paragraph 01.D.05.a. A phrase was added requiring contractors to provide a current copy of the OSHA Form 300 or equivalent to the GDA upon request.

Paragraph 01.D.05.c. This is not a new paragraph. This paragraph requires contractors to submit “work” hours to the COR monthly on the form provided by the COR. Contractors need to be reminded of this requirement.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-10
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under Section 1, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT.

Paragraph 01.E.01. This is not a new requirement, but can prove to be critical if not done. This applies to Government and Contractors. Emergency plans to ensure employee safety in cases of fire or other emergency shall be prepared, in writing, and reviewed with all affected employees. Emergency plans shall be tested to ensure their effectiveness. **Employees from the District HQ area should prepare this type of plan when working at field sites.**

Paragraph 01.E.01.b. This is an existing paragraph that requires the integration of on-site emergency planning with off-site emergency support. The paragraph now requires the following: Documentation of specific on-site emergency services shall be made. This can include written agreements. Memorandum for record, telephone conversation logs, etc. The emergency services provider should be offered an on-site orientation of the project and associated hazards.

This paragraph is applicable to Government and Contractor operations (O&M and new construction). We need work on this at our lake projects. According to the Office of Counsel, Congress has rules that preclude us from entering into written agreements with professional fire departments (fulltime). It is our desire to have professional fire departments provide rescue services for Government employees performing maintenance at the projects. Most volunteer fire departments do not have the expertise in confined space entry rescue, and similar unique situations. The rule is supposedly under review and may be changed.

Paragraph 01.E.06. This is an existing paragraph that has been expanded and requires employees working **alone** in a remote location be provided an effective means of emergency communications. This communications may include a cellular phone, two-way radios, hard-line telephones or other acceptable means. It must be readily available (easily within the immediate reach) of the employee and must be tested prior to the start of work to verify that it effectively operates in the area/environment. An employee check-in/check-out communication procedure shall be developed to assure employee safety.

Paragraph 01.F.01. This is a new paragraph that requires Civil Emergency Recovery Operations to comply with all pertinent parts of the Safety Manual, and in accordance with Appendix B for both USACE and Contractor activities.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-13
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 3, MEDICAL AND FIRST-AID REQUIREMENTS**.

Paragraph 03.A.06. This paragraph is not new, but has been revised. It requires employees responsible for rendering first aid or medical assistance to be included in our blood-borne pathogens program (not a new requirement, just different location in the manual). **The District has a blood-borne pathogens (BBP) program, with site-specific programs at our lake projects. We have TEAM members across the District certified in first aid. However, active implementation of this requirement is directed at park rangers at our lake projects. They are required to administer first aid and CPR to the general public. All park rangers should be offered the hepatitis B vaccine with documentation on the acceptance/declination form (this is mandatory). Other first aid/CPR responders should follow post-exposure protocol if required to administer first aid/CPR. Anyone exposed to blood or other bodily fluids should follow post-exposure protocol. See DR 385-1-1.**

Paragraph 03.A.06.a. This is another existing paragraph that has been revised. This paragraph requires first aid/CPR responders to be provided training as specified in 29 CFR 1910.1030. **Please note that those at the greatest risk of contracting illnesses associated with BBP are those in the health care industry. Park rangers receive specific training concerning BBP. The remaining TEAM members that are certified in first aid/CPR should receive BBP awareness training during first aid/CPR training.**

Paragraph 03.A.06.b. This paragraph has been relocated and revised. It now states that first aid/CPR responders shall be provided with and shall use PPE when administering first aid and CPR. The requirement for a CPR barrier has been added. **All that are certified in first aid and CPR should have access to the CPR barriers and latex or nitrile gloves. Park rangers and others that work in the field should carry the kits with them at all times.**

Paragraph 03.A.06.c. This is a new paragraph that requires the institution of a BBP prevention program. To include an Exposure Control Plan with provisions for engineering and administration controls, Hep B vaccination, PPE, training, recordkeeping, and a Post-Exposure Control Plan. It notes that a plan for immediate medical evaluation of exposed individuals per current recommendation of the CDC must be in place. Recordkeeping includes training and post-exposure medical records.

This will be continued in Update 01-14

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-14
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 3, MEDICAL AND FIRST-AID REQUIREMENTS**.

Paragraph 03.A.07. This is a new paragraph. It requires supervisors to inform new TEAM members, prior to start of work, of prevention steps, symptom recognition, and medical assets available if they are required to travel to or work in areas recognized by the CDC as areas known to be a potential source of disease transmission. Some of the diseases are Lyme disease, West Nile Virus, Hantavirus, Histoplasmosis, Human Ehrlichiosis, Rabies, Rocky-Mountain Spotted Fever, Dengue Fever, Malaria and other vector-borne diseases.

Paragraph 03.A.07.a Another new paragraph that recommends the use of CDC fact sheets for employee awareness training when traveling.

Paragraph 03.A.07.b. This new paragraph addresses issues to consider when traveling in areas where diseases are endemic. Those issues include:

- (1) Modes of disease transmission.
- (2) Specific health risks associated with the disease.
- (3) Preventive measures such as vaccines and PPE (gloves, eye and skin protection, respirators).
- (4) Proper work practices to prevent contact with infected agents (bird and rodent droppings), watering areas prior to dust-generating activities.
- (5) Vaccine information (effectiveness, risks, and availability).
- (6) Safe removal of source.
- (7) Symptom recognition and medical referral.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-15
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 3, MEDICAL AND FIRST-AID REQUIREMENTS**.

Paragraph 03.B.01. An existing paragraph with revisions that address they type (Type III) of first kits required, the contents of the kits, and the locations. It references Table 3-1, that is new, and prescribes the minimum requirements for first aid kits. **All field offices and facilities need to ensure that kits on site meet the requirements of this paragraph.**

Paragraph 03.B.03. This paragraph addresses Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs), and the requirements of an AED program. AEDs are optional. **The District has implemented an AED program. Annual training is required for those certified.**

Paragraph 03.C.03.d . This new paragraph is not applicable to our operations. It requires infirmaries to be equipped with an AED.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin 01-16
January 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 4, Temporary Facilities..**

Paragraph 04.A.02.e. This paragraph is new and requires seismic forces to be considered during the design and construction of temporary facilities.

Paragraph 04.A.05. This new paragraph addresses requirements for temporary work camps. It does not include temporary work camps for floating plants. **It does not include “dump shacks”.**

Paragraphs 04.A.05.a. New paragraph requiring temporary work camps to be adequately drained, and not subject to periodic flooding, nor located within 200 ft of swamps, pools, sink holes, or other surface collections of water unless adequate mosquito control methods are in place. The sites shall be graded, ditched, and rendered free from depressions in which water may become a nuisance.

Paragraph 04.A.05.b. This paragraph requires sites to be sized to prevent overcrowding of necessary structures. **It needs supplementing with various codes to determine spacing between structures.**

Paragraph 04.A.05.c. This new paragraph addresses housekeeping and requires the grounds and open areas surrounding the shelters to be maintained free of rubbish, debris, or other refuse.

Paragraph 04.A.05.d. This paragraph requires the shelters to provided protection from the elements, and sets minimum size requirements for rooms utilized for sleeping purposes. This space is 50 square feet per occupant with a minimum 7-ft, 6-in ceiling height.

Paragraph 04.A.05.e. This paragraph requires beds and suitable storage facilities to be provided in every room utilized for sleeping purposes, and sets spacing requirements for beds. It prohibits the use of triple deck bunk beds.

Paragraph 04.A.05.f. This paragraph sets requirements for floors.

Paragraph 04.A.05.g. This paragraph requires living quarters to be provided with operable windows.

Paragraph 04.A.05.h. New paragraph requiring openings to be screened and self-closing screen doors.

Paragraph 04.A.05.j. A new paragraph requiring sleeping quarters to comply with NFPA 101.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

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Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 17
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.A.01.a. This existing paragraph has been expanded to note that hazard evaluations are required to be conducted by supervisors. **The hazard evaluation is the position hazard analysis, and the activity hazard analysis.**

Paragraph 05.A.01.d. This is a new paragraph. It requires employers to make all reasonable efforts to accommodate employees with religious beliefs that may conflict with the PPE requirements contained with the Safety Manual. If reasonable efforts to accommodate the employee's religious beliefs do not provide a safe working environment (without PPE), the employer shall require the employee to use the appropriate PPE or the employee will not be allowed to work in the area where the hazard exist.

Paragraph 05.A.03.b. This existing paragraph has been expanded to require retraining of employees that were previously trained in the use of PPE, but do not exhibit the appropriate skills for the use of PPE. **Some PPE such as respirators require annual training.**

Paragraph 05.A.05.a. This is an existing paragraph that has been expanded. It originally stated that defective or damaged equipment shall not be used. In addition to the original requirements, it requires defective or damaged equipment to be tagged out of service and locked-up or immediately removed from the work site to prevent use.

Paragraph 05.A.07.a. Minimum clothing is prescribed in this paragraph. It has been expanded to define fieldwork as the following: construction sites, industrial operations and maintenance activities, emergency operations, regulatory inspections and similar types of work. It also prohibits excessively long or baggy pants. **Excessively long or baggy pants are tripping hazards. Moving furniture or similar activities should be included as an activity that prohibits excessively long or baggy pants. A trip and fall while moving furniture can result in a serious injury.**

Paragraph 05.A.08.b. This paragraph has been expanded to include chemical and electrical resistant materials when conditions require protection against such hazards.

Paragraph 05.A.08. An existing paragraph in which steel-toed boots has been changed to safety-toed boots. **Many manufacturers make a safety toe that is not of steel.**

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 18
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.A.08.b. This is a new paragraph that requires USACE and Contractor to wear as a minimum safety-toed footwear meeting ANSI Z41 while working on construction sites unless it can be demonstrated by a PHA/AHA to the GDA's satisfaction that a different type of foot protection is required.

Paragraph 05.A.08.e. This paragraph is new and is applicable to personnel involved in wild land fire management activities. Personnel involved in these activities are required to wear leather lace-up boots with slip-resistant soles, such as a hard rubber lug-type or tractor tread. Top height shall be 8 in or more. They shall be provided without steel toes. Soles should not be made of composition rubber or plastic, which have a low melting point. **The boots shall comply with NFPA 1977.**

Paragraph 05.A.09. This paragraph is underlined, which indicates that it is new. However, it is not new. It is identical to the paragraph in the 1996 edition of the manual.

Paragraph 05.A.10. This existing paragraph has been modified slightly to require hand protection to comply with the requirements of ANSI/ISEA 105. **Hand protection is often overlooked. Please ensure that it is addressed in your PHA, and please don't forget to use it.**

Paragraph 05.A.11. This is an existing paragraph that has been modified slightly to require high visibility apparel (reflective vest) to comply with the requirements of ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 3. **This is applicable to Regulatory, Construction, Operations, and any office where TEAM members are around vehicular or equipment traffic. The vests are available in three colors: lime-yellow, fluorescent red-orange, and fluorescent red. The natural environment and work environment are key factors in selecting the colors. Red-orange blending into fall foliage needs to be considered when choosing vests for the natural environment. In the work environment where there is moving equipment, the color of the vest should contrast with the equipment. Lime-yellow may not be a good fit around yellow construction equipment. Retro-reflective stripes shall be two inches wide. Park rangers providing assistance at vehicular accidents shall wear the vest. This is also applicable to our O&M contractors.**

Paragraph 05.A.12. This paragraph is new. It requires protective leg chaps for all workers who operate chain saws. In the past, this was strictly implied via PHA or AHA. Chaps must comply with the requirements of ASTM F 1897.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 19
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.B.07. This an existing paragraph with a slight modification. It requires glare-resistant glasses to comply with ANSI Z80.3 with an ultraviolet A-region (UVA) and ultraviolet B-region (UVB) of 99% filtration. **Glare resistant glasses are generally required for those that work on the water. If they are prescription glasses, please ensure that this requirement is noted on your prescription. Non-prescription type for those in the field will have to be purchased from a safety equipment supplier.**

Special note. A faceshield protects the face, and not the eyes. If involved in activities such as grinding that generate flying particles, you must wear goggles (eye protection) under the faceshield. Table 5-1 of the Safety Manual (pages 43 - 45) should be consulted when determining which types of eye and face protection are required. Also, operations involving heat may also involve optical radiation. Protection from both hazards must be provided.

Paragraph 05.C.02. This existing paragraph has been expanded to provide more detailed information about hearing conversation. It requires hearing protection to be capable of attenuating (reducing intensity) worker noise exposure below an 8-hour Time-Weighted Average (TWA) of 85 dB(A). In cases where hearing protection devices do not provide sufficient attenuation to reduce the worker noise exposure level below 85 dB(A), administrative control of exposure will be necessary. In determining the attenuation value of a given hearing protector, subtract 7dB(A) from the Noise Reduction Rating (NRR). This corrected NRR can then be subtracted from the individual worker's noise environment in order to assess the adequacy of the protector, or see Appendix A to 29 CFR 1910.95.

Periodic noise surveys are required to determine the 8-hour Time-Weighted Average, with adjustments for those that work 10 or 12 hours shifts. This has been done for floating plant crews, but should be done for survey crews, and hydropower plant staff. Most are only exposed to high (100+ decibels) noise levels for short periods of time, therefore the TWA should be below 85 dB(A). The 7 dB(A) reduction is necessary to account for improper insertion of earplugs and imperfections in the plugs. If the TWA for a TEAM member is 100 dB(A) and the earplugs being utilized are rated at 27 NRR, the 7 dB(A) should be subtracted from 27, which equals a reduction of 20 dB(A). We now subtract 20 dB(A) from 100 dB(A), which equals 80 dB(A). We are below the 85 dB(A) limit. Double hearing protection is required at 106 dB(A).

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 20
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.D.01. This is an existing paragraph concerning requirements for hardhats. The ANSI Standard for hardhats was revised in 1997, hence the need to make changes to this paragraph. Classifications for hardhats have changed and this paragraph has been modified to reflect those changes. Hardhats are required to be Type I or Type II, Class G (General Low voltage electrical protection) or Class E (Electrical – high voltage electrical protection) headgear. It also recommends Type II head protection for emergency response operations and other activities with greater needs for side impact protection.

Type I hardhats provide protection to the top of your head. They are available in three Classes.

- **Class E (Electrical) is intended to reduce the danger of exposure to high voltage electrical conductors, proof tested at 20,000 volts. Class E was formerly Class B.**
- **Class G (General) is intended to reduce the danger of exposure to low voltage electrical conductors proof tested at 2,200 volts. Class G was formerly Class A.**
- **The Safety Manual does not allow class C.**

Type II hardhats provide some degree of top and off-center protection. The Classes of Type II are the same as for Type I.

Additional testing was conducted for Type II hardhats for the top and lateral impact, and for chin strap retention.

Future purchases of hardhats should comply with either the 1997 edition or the 2003 edition of ANSI Z89.1 with Types and Classes as outlined above.

Paragraph 05.D.02.d. This new paragraph prohibits ball caps, knit caps, or other headdress from being worn under the hardhat that could interfere with the fit or stability of the hardhat unless approved by the manufacturer.

Paragraph 05.D.05.e. Another new paragraph that requires chinstraps to be worn when wearers are subject to high wind conditions and/or working on elevated structures. **Type II hardhats must be utilized with chinstraps.**

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 21
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.E. The entire paragraph has been revised. The changes are too numerous to discuss. This paragraph applies to a select group of TEAM members. Those TEAM members are the Respirator Program Coordinators for their organizations, respirator users, and Operations Division Safety Coordinators. All coordinators and users should read and become familiar with the changes, and implement as required, prior to the next fit testing for District respirator users.

One change will be discussed. That change is the need for a Respiratory Hazard Assessment. All respiratory hazards shall be identified and documented. This must be conducted at hydropower plants, floating plant, and Repair Yard, and any other location where processes may result in the generation of respiratory hazards.

Operations Division Safety Coordinators need to get busy on this one.



Full Face Respirator



Half Face Respirator



Particulate Respirator



HEPA Filter



Cartridge



Inhalation Gasket

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 22
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.F.01. An existing paragraph that addresses personal fall arrest, fall restraint and position device systems. A warning has been added noting that personal fall arrest systems are generally only certified up to a combined weight of 310 pounds. This weight includes the weight of the person and equipment. It prohibits exceeding this weight unless approved in writing by the manufacturer. It also notes that all fall arrest systems shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ASSE Z359.1. Most TEAM members that are required to wear fall protection are in the District's Medical Surveillance/Fitness for Duty Program.



**Fall Arrest Harness
(For Working at Heights)**



**Fall Arrest/Retrieval Harness
(Recommended for Confined Space Entry)**

There are other types of harnesses available for specific applications. Tree trimmer's, bosun's and tower are others that are available. The two types shown above should be utilized for most of our operations.

Paragraph 05.F.01.a. This paragraph has been revised. It states that personal fall arrest systems require the use of a full body harness. It also states that body belts and chest waist harnesses are not acceptable as part of personal fall arrest systems.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 23
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

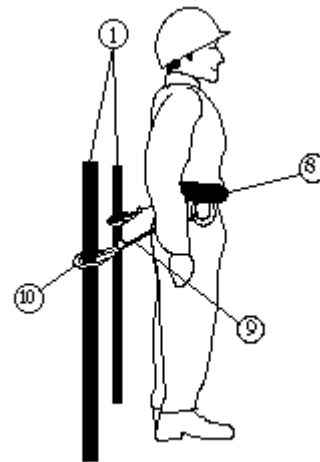
Paragraph 05.F.02.e This new paragraph addresses positioning devices. It requires positioning device systems to prevent the user's from free falling more than 2 ft.

Some positioning devices are integrated into full body harnesses. Others are the belt type (belts may not be utilized as a part of a personal fall protection system).



Note D-rings at the waist

Harness/Position Device



- 1. Tie-off point
- 8. Restraining or body belt
- 9. Restraining lanyard
- 10. Carabiner

Restraining or body belt
(Not to be utilized with personal fall arrest systems)

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 24
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.F.02.f. This paragraph is new. It addresses fall restraint systems. It requires fall restraint systems to prevent the user from reaching an area where a free fall could occur. An example of where a free fall could occur is the edge of a roof. See figures 1 and 2 below.

Paragraph 05.F.02.g. This paragraph, which is new, describes how a body harness is supposed to function. It states that body harness shall consist of straps that are secured above a body in a manner that distributes the arresting forces over at least the thighs, waist, chest, shoulders, and pelvis, with provisions for attaching a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device. Pictures of a body harness were provided in Bulletin No. 22.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

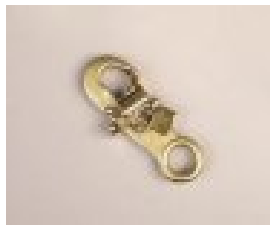
Bulletin No. 25
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.F.02.h. This new paragraph requires snaphooks and carabiners to be self-locking.



Self-locking Snaphook



Self-locking Carabiner

Paragraph 05.F.03.e. Paragraph 05.F.03.e is a new paragraph that prohibits harness lanyards from being looped back over or through a large object and then attached back to themselves unless permitted by the manufacturer. See example below.



Important Note: Formal training is required for anyone required to use a personal fall arrest system.

This concludes the updates on bodybelts, harnesses, lanyards, and lifelines. Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 26
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.G This topic of this paragraph in the previous edition of the manual was “Safety and Debris Nets – Design and Testing. This topic has been relocated to Section 21 and is discussed in Paragraph 21.C. The new topic of this paragraph is “Electrical Protective Equipment”. This topic was discussed in Paragraph 5.H of the previous edition of the manual.

Paragraph 05.G.02. This existing paragraph has been expanded. It states “employees may use rubber gloves, sleeves, blankets, covers, and line hose only when required by special conditions for work on energized facilities.” It also states “rubber goods provided to protect employees who work on energized facilities must meet ASTM specifications.”

TABLE 5-4. This is an existing table of standards for electrical protective equipment. It has been expanded and notes standards that the following equipment must meet: Head Protection, Eye and Face Protection, Gloves, Sleeves, Gloves and Sleeves, Leather Protectors, Footwear, and Apparel. It also notes the ASTM guide for Visual Inspection of equipment.

Paragraph 05.G.03. This new paragraph requires that electrical flash protection be provided (and worn) by any person who enters the flash protection zone as determined by the electrical arc flash hazard analysis required by paragraph 11.A.06. It requires all persons exposed to electrical flash hazard to wear flame-resistant clothing and PPE, based on the incident exposure associated with the specific task. It refers affected person to NFPA 70E for specific Hazard Risk Classifications and clothing equipment requirements. **It specifically prohibits synthetic clothing such as acetate, nylon, polyester, rayon, either alone or in blends with cotton from being worn in flash protection zones.**

Paragraph 05.G.03.a. This new paragraph requires employees to wear protective eye equipment whenever there is a danger from electric arcs, flashes, flying objects, or electrical explosion.

This is continued in Bulletin No. 27.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 27
February 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.G .03.b through e. These paragraphs are new and require the following:

b. Employees must wear flame-resistant clothing whenever they may be exposed to an electric flash. If used, flash suits and their closure design must permit easy and rapid removal. The entire flash suit, including the window, must have energy-absorbing characteristics suitable for arc-flash-exposure. Use clothing and equipment to maximize worker protection. Clothing and equipment required by the degree of electrical hazard exposure can be worn alone or be integrated with normal apparel. Protective clothing and equipment must cover associated parts of the body and all normal apparel that is not flash-flame resistant, while allowing movement and visibility.
> Do not wear synthetic materials that can melt next to skin.

c. Employees must wear rubber-insulating gloves where there is a danger of hand or arm injury from electric shock or arc-flash burns due to contact with energized parts. Gloves made from layers of flame-resistant material provide the highest level of protection. Leather glove protectors should be worn over voltage-rated rubber gloves.

d. Dielectric overshoes are required where electrically insulated footwear is used for protection against step and touch potential.

e. Table 3-3.9.1 of Part II of NFPA 70E should be used to determine the Hazard/Risk category associated with each task. Once the Hazard/Risk category has been determined, refer to Table 3-3.9.1 of Part II of NFPA 70E to determine the requirements for protective clothing or other PPE.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 28
March 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.H.01. This paragraph addresses personal floatation devices (PFDs). It is not a new paragraph, but has been expanded to include the following new requirements:

- a. All PFDs shall be equipped with a USCG-approved automatically activated light. There is one exception. PFD lights are not required on projects performed exclusively during daylight hours.
- b. All PFDs are required to have retroreflective tape.
- c. All PFDs will be properly worn (zipped, tied, latched, etc, in a closed fashion).
- d. Inflatable PFDs WILL NOT be worn by workers on USACE sites or projects.

Paragraph 05.H.01.b. This existing paragraph has been expanded to note that operators of equipment that is not secured to the structure shall wear PFDs except where guardrails, personal fall protection systems, or safety nets are provided.

Paragraph 05.H.02. This paragraph is not new, but is worth mentioning because nobody takes the time to comply with this paragraph. This paragraph requires the following: “Before and after each use, the PFD shall be inspected for defects that would alter its strength or buoyancy: defective devices or devices with less than 13 lbs buoyancy shall be removed from service.”

Many of you are aware that HQ may grant approval for limited use of automatic inflatable PFDs. That limited use will be for park rangers only. Each district will decide if the limited use will be allowed. My recommendation to the staff was that we not allow the limited use of automatic inflatable PFDs. The reasons are: if all TEAM members cannot wear them, then none should be allowed to wear them (Construction TEAM members and floating plant crews get just as hot, if not hotter than park rangers); the cost is about \$200 a piece, plus another fee for annual servicing by the manufacturer; the very important need to inspect inflatables prior to each use and we do not do that now although required by 05.H.02. After considering the above items, Colonel Alexander directed that we not allow the limited use of automatic inflatable PFDs. We will revisit this at a later date.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 29
March 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

Paragraph 05.H.03. This paragraph (including subparagraphs) addresses throwable devices (Type IV PFD). This paragraph is not new, but it has been revised. These items were addressed in paragraphs 05.I.03 and 05.I.04 in the previous edition of the manual.

Paragraph 05.H.03.a This is a new paragraph, but not a new requirement. It requires ring buoys on all USCG-inspected vessels to have automatic floating electric water lights as required by 46 CFR 160.

Paragraph 05.H.03.b. This is another new paragraph, but not a new requirement. It requires the following: “on all other floating plant and shore installations, lights on life rings are required only in locations where adequate general lighting (e.g., floodlights, light stanchions) is not provided. For these plants and installations, at least one life ring, and every third one thereafter, shall have an automatic floating electric water light attached.” **I do not like this paragraph. Floodlights and light stanchions are stationary. A person overboard, depending upon the tide and where the fall occurs could be in the dark within 60 seconds. If the floating plant is traveling against the tide, a person overboard will float with the tide and could be in the dark within 60 seconds. Also, what is “adequate general lighting”? I will follow up on this one with HQ and provide feedback later.**

Paragraph 05.H.03.c. This is a new paragraph, but not a new requirement. It requires all PFDs to be equipped with retroreflective tape in accordance with USCG requirements.

Paragraph 05.I.02. This is an existing paragraph (05.J.02 in the previous edition), but has been modified to require lifesaving drills to include the launching and recovery of the skiff.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 30
March 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

The photo below illustrates the wrong way to wear a personal floatation device (PFD). An improperly worn PFD will not save your life. Please wear PFDs properly or stay away from drowning hazards.



WRONG!

**The PFD must be zipped, buckled, or fastened.
If not, it will come off and you will drown!**

The correct way is illustrated on the next update. Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 31
March 05

The 3 November 2003 Safety Manual is now in affect for most new contracts and government operations. Please note the following new requirements under **Section 5, Personal Protective And Safety Equipment**.

The photo below illustrates the right way to wear a personal floatation device (PFD). An improperly worn PFD will not save your life. Please wear PFDs properly or stay away from drowning hazards.



RIGHT!!!

**The PFD will stay on and you will float.
It must be zipped, buckled, or fastened.**

Thank you to Mr. Tony Carter for demonstrating the wrong and right way to wear a PFD. Please note that a water activated PFD light is not attached to the PFD. If on the water after dark, a water activated PFD light must be attached.

This concludes updates to Section 5 of the Safety Manual. Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 32
March 05

Today's bulletin is the first to address changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.A.01. This paragraph is not new, but it has been a minor revision. It now notes that chemical, biological, or physical agents in excess of acceptable limits shall not exceed those set by the ACGIH or by OSHA, whichever is more stringent. The previous edition only referenced ACGIH.

Paragraph 06.A.02.d. This paragraph is not new. However, it has been modified to required annual evaluations by an IH for all USACE operations that involve potential exposure to hazardous substances, agents, or environments. **This is something that we need to do at our hydroelectric plants, maybe aboard our floating plant during maintenance activities, and at our intake towers during certain maintenance activities.**

Paragraph 06.B.02.a. This existing paragraph has been revised as shown below:

a. When irritants or hazardous substances may contact skin or clothing, sanitary facilities and PPE shall be provided. PPE may include suitable gloves, face/eye protection and chemical protective suits. The qualified industrial hygienist or other competent personnel shall determine the scope and type of protective gear. Special attention should be given to selecting proper chemical protection when working with materials designated with a "skin" notation by OSHA standards or by ACGIH in the latest edition of their *Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices* booklet. Such materials may produce systemic toxic effects through absorption through unbroken skin. > ***See also 02.D and Section 5.***

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 33
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.02.b(1) through (5). The basic paragraph is was in the previous edition. The subparagraphs have been added to provide additional information. Paragraph has been revised as shown below:

(1) Emergency eyewash equipment must be provided where there is the potential for an employee's eyes to be exposed to corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals. >See Appendix Q for definitions.

Locations of concern are the intake towers at Falls, Jordan, Scott, and Island Creek Pumping Station when there are activities that result in the use of corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals. The District HQ motorpool (or any motorpool) when jump-starting occurs and eyewash equipment is not present. There is potential at some construction sites, depending upon the activities.

(2) The emergency eyewash equipment must irrigate and flush both eyes simultaneously while the operator holds the eyes open.

(3) The emergency eyewash equipment must deliver at least 0.4 gallons (gal) (1.5 liters (L)) of water per minute for 15 minutes or more.

When portable eyewash equipment is provided, it must provide a minimum of 6 gallons of water.

It only takes one time!

Continued in Bulletin No. 33

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 34
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.02.b(1) through (5). This is continuation of the paragraph from Bulletin No. 32.

(4) Personal eyewash units are portable, supplementary units that support plumbed units or self-contained units, or both, by delivering immediate flushing for less than 15 minutes. Personal eyewash equipment may be used to supplement emergency washing facilities, however, they must not be used as a substitute.

A personal eyewash unit is not the same as portable eyewash equipment.

(5) All plumbed emergency eyewash facilities and hand-held drench hoses must be activated weekly and inspected annually to ensure that they function correctly and that the quality and quantity of water is satisfactory for emergency washing purposes.



Plumbed



Plumbed



Portable



Portable



Personal

MSDS for hazardous substances on site is important in determining the need for eyewash facilities. Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 35
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.05. This paragraph is from the previous edition of the manual; however the entire paragraph has been revised. In a nutshell, it requires a written lead compliance plan and/or an asbestos abatement plan prior to commencement of work anytime the work will impact lead or asbestos. This is not a new requirement, just better wording. The requirements are shown below:

a. General. Prior to beginning work that will impact lead containing materials, to include protective and decorative coatings or asbestos-containing materials, a written lead compliance plan and/or asbestos hazard abatement plan shall be developed. The lead compliance plan shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1025 and 29 CFR 1926.62. The asbestos hazard abatement plan shall be in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1001; 29 CFR 1926.1101; and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M. The plan(s) shall be developed as an appendix to the contract APP or, for USACE operations, the Project Safety Plan. The written plan(s) shall be submitted for acceptance by the GDA before beginning work. Unified Facility Guide Specifications (UFGS) for lead, asbestos and general safety and health requirements have been published and should be used in developing contract specifications.

Continued in Bulletin No. 36.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 36
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.05. Continued from the previous bulletin.

b. Lead Compliance Plan. A lead compliance plan shall describe the procedures to be followed in order to protect workers from lead hazards while performing lead hazard control activities. The Plan shall address the following:

(1) A description of each work activity in which lead is emitted. The description shall include such topics as equipment and materials used, controls in place, crew size, job responsibilities, operating procedures, and maintenance practices; and shall also include work activity locations and lead-containing components keyed to the project drawings.

(2) Description of means to be used to achieve exposure compliance, including any engineering controls.

(3) Worker exposure assessment procedures to monitor and document worker lead exposure. Exposure monitoring shall include two types:

(a) Initial determination (monitoring for the initial determination may be omitted if there is sufficient objective or historical data showing action level compliance according to the requirements), and

(b) Continued exposure monitoring required as a result of initial exposure determinations.

Continued in Bulletin No. 37.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 37
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.05. Continued from the previous bulletin.

(4) Protective clothing to protect workers from lead exposure, housekeeping procedures to prevent the spread of lead contamination both in and beyond the lead hazard control area, and hygiene facilities and practices to prevent workers from inadvertent ingestion of lead.

(5) Administrative controls to limit worker exposure to lead, including worker rotation schedule to be employed, if engineering controls or PPE precautions fail to eliminate exposures exceeding the permissible exposure limit (PEL).

(6) Medical surveillance procedures to monitor worker lead exposures and assure fitness for wearing respiratory protection devices.

(7) Competent person and worker training required to assure workers understand the significance of the lead hazards and how to protect themselves.

(8) Detailed sketches identifying lead hazard control areas, including decontamination areas and facilities, critical barriers, and physical and air distribution boundaries.

(9) Perimeter or other area air monitoring outside or adjacent to the regulated area.

(10) Any security required for each lead hazard control area.

(11) Waste generation, characterization, transportation, and disposal (including recordkeeping).

Continued in Bulletin No. 38.
Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 38
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.05. Continued from the previous bulletin.

c. Asbestos Hazard Abatement Plan. An asbestos hazard abatement plan shall describe the procedures to be followed to protect workers from asbestos hazards while performing work that will disturb asbestos-containing materials. The Plan shall address the following:

(1) A description of each activity where asbestos will be disturbed. The description shall include the OSHA class of work, equipment required, controls to be used, crew size, job responsibilities, maintenance practices, and locations keyed to the project drawings.

(2) Method of notification of other employers at the worksite

(3) Description of regulated areas, including types of containment, decontamination unit plan, and engineering controls.

(4) Air monitoring: personal, environmental, and clearance. Worker exposure assessment procedures shall address monitoring and documenting worker exposures. An initial determination shall be performed to meet the OSHA requirements. Monitoring for the initial determination may be omitted if there is sufficient objective or historical data showing compliance with the requirements. Continued exposure monitoring may be required as a result of initial exposure determinations. Environmental monitoring shall demonstrate the absence of asbestos fiber migration outside the regulated area. Clearance monitoring shall document that the area has met specified clearance criteria.

Continued in Bulletin No. 39.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 39
March 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.B.05. Continued from the previous bulletin.

(5) PPE, including respirators and clothing.

(6) Housekeeping procedures addressing the prevention of the spread of contamination both in and beyond the regulated area.

(7) Hygiene facilities and practices to prevent workers from inadvertently spreading contamination.

(8) Competent person and worker training required that assures workers understand the significance of the hazards and how to protect themselves.

(9) Medical surveillance, as required, to assess exposure and to monitor worker fitness to perform work tasks while wearing PPE to include respiratory protection devices.

(10) Waste generation, containerization, transportation, and disposal (including recordkeeping).

(11) Security, fire, and medical emergency response procedures.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 40
April 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.C.01.a. This paragraph addresses heating devices and melting kettles. This is not a new paragraph, but it has been modified slightly to require heating devices and melting kettles to be located, whenever possible, downwind from workers or occupied buildings.

Paragraph 06.C.01.b. This is an existing paragraph; however one requirement is worth mentioning. It requires hot work permits on all Government installations unless otherwise indicated by the GDA. It is my recommendation that the GDAs require hot work permits for contract work on Government facilities and installations. An example is the rehab work at the Kerr powerhouse. The GDA (hydropower superintendent) for the Kerr powerhouse should require hot work permits. The ACOE will then require the Contractor to prepare a hot work permit for all hot work. Any usual hot work conducted by Government TEAM members requires a hot work permit. Hot work permits are SAW Form 686.

Paragraph 06.D.03. This is not a new paragraph, however it is worth mentioning. All should note that “when burning poisonous plants, controls shall be instituted to prevent contact with or inhalation of toxic elements contained in the smoke.” **Staying upwind may eliminate this hazard, unless the wind is variable. Respirators are the preferred method to prevent inhalation. However, the use of respirators requires training and medical surveillance.**

Paragraph 06.E. This paragraph addresses ionizing radiation. Most of the requirements of this paragraph are not an issue with Wilmington District. However, a new paragraph (06.E.14) has been added. The new paragraph addresses radon. All District facilities have been surveyed for radon and are below the allowable concentration. Please refer to page 108 of the manual for specific requirements.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 41
April 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.F. This is an existing paragraph that addresses nonionizing radiation and magnetic and electric fields. A new subparagraph (06.F.02) has been added to address radio frequency and electromagnetic fields.

06.F.02 Radio frequency and electromagnetic fields.

a. Ensure that no employee is exposed to electric or magnetic fields, radio frequency (RF) including infrared, ultraviolet, and microwave radiation levels exceeding the values listed in the AGCIH Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices.

b. Protective clothing to minimize RF exposure will not be used as a routine method of protecting personnel.

c. All personnel routinely working with RF emitting equipment where exposures may exceed TLVs will receive training in RF hazards, procedures for minimizing these hazards, and their responsibility to limit potential overexposures. Operator's manuals, Training Orders, Equipment SOPs, etc. will be available for all RF generating equipment and safety guidance will be followed.

d. Whenever personnel are potentially exposed to RF fields exceeding PELs, the fields will be measured and evaluated using Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) guidance. District and/or project safety personnel will use this information and document RF environments.

Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 42
April 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.I. The subject of this paragraph is confined space. Changes have been made and will be noted below.

Paragraph 06.I.01. This paragraph is new. Each sentence of the paragraph is presented separately, with comments. Each sentence of the paragraph is underlined.

Confined space work covered by OSHA's General Industry (29 CFR 1910) and Construction (29 CFR 1926) standards shall be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.146 and as provided herein. It is my understanding that Headquarters' intent is that all confined space entry work, including government and contractor floating plant, be performed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.146. Unfortunately, that is not what this paragraph says. The Construction standard (29 CFR 1926) specifically excludes confined space work aboard vessels, as does the General Industry standard.

Confined space work covered by OSHA's Shipyard (29 CFR 1915) standard or USCG regulations shall be performed in accordance with those regulations. Paragraph 1915.2 of the shipyard standard states "except where otherwise provided, the provisions of this part shall apply to all ship repairing, shipbuilding and shipbreaking employments and related employments, and applies to any such work on the navigable waters of the U.S., drydocks, grave docks, and marine railways.

For USACE conducted confined space work activities associated with ship and vessel repair and maintenance operations covered by 29 CFR 1915, consult the OSHA regional authority to determine if the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.146 and those provided herein are sufficient to be considered compliant for the specific confined space work tasks to be performed. I discussed this Fed OSHA compliance officer in Raleigh. He indicated that they would look for compliance with 29 CFR 1915. However, 29 CFR 1910.146 is more in-depth or detailed than 29 CFR 1915. If we comply with 1910.146, then we will be in compliance with 1915.

I have requested an "opinion" from HQ on this paragraph. Their intent is for all confined space entry, government and contractor, to be performed in accordance with 1910.146. However, it was also stated that it is complicated. I will follow up my request for an "opinion" with a request for an "official" interpretation. **In the interim, all floating plant confined space entry shall be performed in accordance with the existing, written confined space entry programs that were prepared in accordance with 1910.146.**

Continued in Update 43.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 43
April 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.I. The subject of this paragraph is confined space. Changes have been made and will be noted below.

Paragraph 06.I.01.a. This paragraph was 06.I.01 in the 1996 edition of the manual. It has been revised. It requires the Contractor, or the GDA for USACE operations, to assign in writing, a competent person for confined space (as per Appendix Q definition) to evaluate the potential for permit-required confined spaces (PRCSs). **All projects and facilities shall designate this person in writing and provide the name to the Safety Office. This includes O&M contractors that may have confined space entry activities.**

Paragraph 06.I.02. This paragraph is new. It requires all employees with potential entry into a PRCS to be notified of the existence, location, and hazards of the space. The Contractor, or the GDA for USACE operations, shall ensure all authorized entrants, attendants, and entry supervisor know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, behavioral effects and consequences of exposure. **This includes O&M contractors or rehab contractors such as the Contractor rehabbing a powerhouse.**

Paragraph 06.I.03.a(1) This is a new paragraph. It requires authorized PRCS entrants to know the hazards that may be encountered during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, behavioral effects and consequences of hazardous exposure.

Paragraph 06.I.03.a(2) This is a new paragraph that requires authorized entrants to properly use equipment as required.

Paragraph 06.I.03.b(1) This is a new paragraph. It requires authorized PRCS attendants to know the hazards that may be encountered during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, behavioral effects and consequences of hazardous exposure in authorized entrants.

Paragraph 06.I.03.b(3) This is a revised paragraph concerning PRCS attendants. It requires attendants to take when unauthorized persons approach or enter a PRCS while entries are underway (warn that they must stay away from the PRCS or that they must immediately exit if they have entered the PRCS; inform authorized persons and the entry supervisor if unauthorized persons have entered the PRCS).

Continued in Update 44.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 44
April 05

More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.I.03.c(1) This is a new paragraph. It requires authorized PRCS entry supervisors to know the hazards that may be encountered during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, behavioral effects and consequences of hazardous exposure in authorized entrants and attendants.

Paragraph 06.I.03.c(2) This is a revised paragraph concerning PRCS entry supervisors. It requires PRCS entry supervisors to verify, by checking that the appropriate entries have been made on the permit, that all tests specified by the permit have been conducted and that all procedures and equipment specified by the permit are in place before endorsing the permit and allowing entry to begin.

Confined Space Hazards

Hazardous Atmospheres

Flammable
Toxic
Irritable (corrosive)
Asphyxiating

General Safety Hazards

Mechanical
Communications
Entry and Exit
Physical
(Noise, thermal
vibration, engulfment)

Paragraph 06.I.05. This subject of this paragraph is not new, but it has been revised to be more specific. It requires each facility and activity that has a PRCS to maintain a written PRCS program. **It was implied in the previous edition of the manual. All facilities and activities with PRCS shall revise their written programs to reflect the changes noted in the 3 November 2003 edition of the Safety Manual.**

Paragraph 06.I.06.a and 06.I.06.d. In both paragraphs, the phrase “designated authority” has been changed to “the Contractor, or the GDA for USACE operations.” Additionally, paragraph 06.I.06.a allows forms equivalent to ENG Form 5044-R to be utilized as PRCS entry permits.

Paragraph 06.I.06.e. An addition to the paragraph requires any problems encountered during an entry operation to be noted on the permit so that appropriate revisions to the permit space program can be made.

Continued in Update 45.

Please post and share with others.

Safety Manual Update



Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 45
April 05

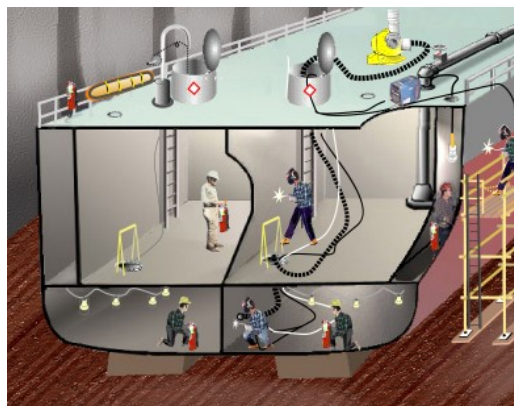
More changes to **Section 6, Hazardous Substances, Agents, and Environments**. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 06.I.07.d(1) This is a new paragraph that notes training shall be conducted to establish employee proficiency in the duties required. **All know that training is not a new requirement. Not sure of the benefit of this paragraph unless the intent is for training to be conducted more than once.**

Paragraph 06.I.07.e. This is a revised paragraph. It requires the instructor to verify the successful completion of training and provide written certification. The employer shall document employee training and develop a list of names of the trained employee and the dates of the training.

Paragraph 06.I.08.d. This paragraph is new. It requires MSDS or other similar written information be kept at the worksite of all PRCS sites where there is potential for exposure to a hazardous substance and the MSDS or written information be made available to the medical facility treating the exposed entrant.

Paragraph 06.I.09.d. This paragraph is new and is similar to paragraph 06.I.08.d. The difference concerns off-site rescue.



Anyone with questions should call the Safety Office.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 74
April 06

Section 18, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 18.A.01. This is an existing paragraph with some new requirements. It notes that the operator of motor vehicles must present a license or permit to the GDA upon request. And, it notes that failure to do so may result in the immediate shutdown of the vehicle involved and removal of the operator from the project.

Paragraph 18.A.02.b. This is an existing paragraph with revisions. It is applicable primarily to Logistics. It requires Government vehicles, prior to initial use, to be inspected by a QUALIFIED mechanic. The inspection must be documented in writing and available for inspection on the worksite. We should have this for every District vehicle.

Paragraph 18.A.02.e. This is an existing paragraph with revisions. Most should be aware of this new requirement. It notes that prior to each use, but not more often than daily, vehicles shall be checked by the operator to assure that certain parts, equipment, and accessories are in safe operating condition and free of apparent damage that could cause failure while in use. The parts, equipment, and accessories are noted later in the paragraph. **To facilitate your accomplishment of this task, a checklist has been added to all vehicle log books. The checklist is green and should be completed as required. Unfortunately, most ARE NOT complying with this requirement. It only takes about five minutes. Highly recommend that all get with it. Please note this is applicable to O&M contractors that drive Government vehicles.**

Paragraph 18.A.06. The word “operable” has been added to paragraphs 18.A.06.a through 18.A.06.c. Why? Because someone has probably argued that having a speedometer is all that is required. It does not have to be operable.

Paragraph 18.B.01.a and b. These paragraphs are new. All are aware of the requirements, but here they are as a reminder. Paragraph 18.B.01.a prohibits the use of hand-held cell phones while operating any vehicle while conducting official Government business. This is applicable to USACE employees either on or off USACE projects. This is applicable to contractor employees only while on USACE projects. **If you are driving your POV on TDY you are not to use a hand-held cell phone while driving.** If you must use a hand-held cell phone while driving, you shall find a safe place to bring the vehicle to a stop. Headphones and earphones are also prohibited while operating a motor vehicle or equipment.

Paragraph 18.B.01.b prohibits us (drivers) from eating or drinking while the vehicle is in motion.

Continued in Bulletin No. 75.

Please post and share with others.



Safety Manual Update

Wilmington District
Safety and Occupational Health Office

Bulletin No. 75
April 06

Section 18, Motor Vehicles and Aircraft. These changes are applicable to all Wilmington District activities, both Government and contractor.

Paragraph 18.B.02. This is an existing paragraph with revisions. The revisions require operators of Army motor vehicles to receive defensive driving training every 4 years. This is consistent with AR 385-55. **However, all should note the intent here is to require defensive driving every 4 years for all operators of motor vehicles while on official Government business. You will not be relieved of the defensive driving requirement by driving your POV.**

Paragraph 18.B.09.b. This paragraph is existing, but it has been modified slightly to require vehicles transporting 15 or more persons to stop at railroad crossings. The way it was previously worded required all vehicles transporting personnel to stop at railroad crossings.

Paragraph 18.B.17.c. This is an existing paragraph with revisions. The revisions prohibit end gates of trucks from being removed without implementing a positive means to prevent material from falling out of the back of the vehicle and may be done only with the acceptance of the GDA.

Paragraph 18.D.01. This paragraph is an existing paragraph with revisions. It addresses ATV operators and requires them to complete a nationally-recognized accredited ATV training course. All operators must pass an operating skills test prior to being allowed to operate an ATV. Proof of completion of the training shall be made available to the GDA.

Paragraph 18.D.07. This is an existing paragraph with a revision that notes that passengers are prohibited on Class I ATVs. A Class I ATV has a seat that is designed to be straddled by the operator.

Paragraph 18.D.09. This paragraph is new. It requires a copy of the operator's manual to be kept on the vehicle and protected from the elements.

Paragraph 18.D.10. This paragraph is new. It requires tires to be inflated to the recommended pressures.

Paragraph 18.D.11. This paragraph is new and requires ATVs to be equipped with mufflers.

Paragraph 18.D.12. This paragraph is new and requires ATVs to be equipped with spark arresters.

Paragraph 18.D.13. This paragraph is new and requires ATV to be equipped with ROPS.

This concludes updates to Section 18.

Please post and share with others.